

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Security Situation -- An 8 October Interior Ministry statement broadcast by Cairo radio said security forces' offices in the central Egyptian town of Asyut were attacked that morning by extremist religious elements. In a 9 October report, AFP cited an official source in Cairo as maintaining that the rebels had been overpowered by government forces that morning. Earlier, a high-ranking Cairo official told AFP that the attacks were an effort to take over Asyut by about 100 extremists belonging to the Islamic Brotherhood, the student wing of the Muslim Brotherhood. However, AFP later reported having received a telephone call from someone who claimed that the party responsible is the "Independent Egyptian Liberation Organization-Military Faction," which, according to AFP, was the first to claim responsibility for assassinating President Anwar as-Sadat. The latter group also claimed to have destroyed two power stations in the Cairo suburb of Shubra, but an AFP correspondent in Shubra noted no signs of a power outage. The group insisted that it had no links with exiled opposition leader Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, whose supporters have also claimed responsibility for killing As-Sadat. Commenting on the situation in Cairo generally, Monte Carlo radio's Cairo correspondent described it as normal.

Assassination Plotters -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in a statement made after attending the funeral of Coptic Bishop Anba Samuel and reported by MENA, affirmed that the assassination of President as-Sadat was not part of any plot to overthrow the government, but rather an act by individuals having nothing to do with the armed forces. Of related interest was Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr 'Usamah al-Baz's statement at a press conference reported by MENA that General ash-Shadhli had not been involved in the assassination. Addressing the question of how the assassins carried out their plan, AL-AKHBAR reported that investigations have shown that their officer-leader gave leave to the soldiers who were supposed to have participated in the parade, replacing them with three civilian conspirators he passed off as members of other units sent to participate in the parade.

Mubarak on Key Issues -- In an interview with CBS news commentator Walter Cronkite transmitted by MENA, Vice President Husni Mubarak reiterated his commitment to President as-Sadat's policies by saying: "I will follow the same procedure, the same line, and I'm going to carry on the same way," and adding that his term of office will be "a complete continuation" of the late president's work. He repeated this position when asked if there would be any change in Egypt's stand on American "bases" in Egypt. He then went on to say that if the U.S. Congress turns down the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, there will be bad repercussions in view of the hitherto favorable treatment given the United States and the West in general by that country. In making his point, Mubarak stressed the good sense of providing the Saudis with a tool that would help to defend this source of oil for the West. On Egyptian-Israeli relations, Mubarak said he saw no reason to think they would be less fruitful than when As-Sadat was alive.

Envoy on Peace Process -- Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, speaking on the "Good Morning, America" television program, said Israel must work seriously for the implementation of full Palestinian autonomy, pointing out that there has been a recent slowdown by the Israelis and that this must end. Continuing his remarks, which were reported by MENA, Ghurbal stressed the need for mutual and simultaneous recognition by the Israelis and Palestinians.

Impediment to Israeli Canal Transit -- According to ITIM, Egyptian authorities have asked Israel to temporarily refrain from sailing vessels flying the Israeli flag through the Suez Canal, in view of the delicate situation in Egypt following As-Sadat's death and in the interest of preventing the occurrence of any incidents.

Possible Summit Participation -- AFP cited a Tunisian daily AL-AMAL report that indicated that Arab governments have approached provisional President Dr Sufi Hasan Abu Talib and Vice President Mubarak in an attempt to secure Egyptian participation in the Arab summit scheduled to begin on 25 November in Morocco. The paper noted that the Egyptian Government suggested postponing the summit for a short period of time.

Libyan Broadcasts on Egyptian Situation

Egyptian National Front Statements -- Libyan media continued their broadcasts of Egyptian National Front leader Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli's statements to the Egyptian people, identifying the latest as statements four and five. Before broadcasting the fourth statement, Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio's announcer identified the station as "The Voice of Arab Egypt." In the statement, Ash-Shadhli called for a boycott of the 13 October Egyptian referendum on the sole presidential candidate Mubarak, saying that for the elections to be democratic there must be more than one candidate and that the front's main objective is not the fall of As-Sadat but the establishment of democracy. Ash-Shadhli's statement No 5 was broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland at least twice and on one occasion it was observed to be introduced by the announcer as having been "picked up" from the Voice of Arab Egypt. It stressed that Mubarak has decided to follow the path taken by As-Sadat and, therefore, there is bound to be a clash between the people and "the new dictatorial leadership." He went on to warn foreign countries not to send delegations to As-Sadat's funeral, scheduled for 10 October, as the atmosphere of tension and confrontation in Egypt make it impossible to guarantee the safety of those attending.

Other Voice of Arab Egypt Activity -- At various times during Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio programming, the announcer identified the station as the Voice of Arab Egypt. During one period following such an announcement, the radio repeated an already broadcast statement by Ash-Shadhli in which he called on Egyptians to begin demonstrations on behalf of freedom and democracy. During another such period, the announcer called on Egyptian workers to rise up and "finish the job," later telling students as well as workers they are expected to cleanse the country of traitors. Subsequently, the announcer told listeners that many cities are in a state of war and that the government has lost control.

Libyan Reports Comments -- Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio carried numerous unscheduled broadcasts on the situation in Egypt. One said the Egyptian "Free Officers" had reaffirmed in a communique distributed secretly in their country that they are ready to "finish what they began on 6 October." Another announcement exhorted the Egyptian people to seize the radio, while yet another asserted that the Egyptian popular revolution movement had seized Asyut and taken over parts of Cairo. A report stated that 9 October will be "the decisive day" in ending the As-Sadat regime.

Middle East Reaction to Assassination

While Aden radio reported that PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has described the killing of As-Sadat as the will of the Egyptian people, who sought revenge for his betraying the policies of former Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and cooperating with imperialism and Zionism. KUNA cited a "responsible" Kuwaiti source as opposing assassination and violence as the means to political ends, his opposition to As-Sadat's policies notwithstanding.

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THATCHER VISITS AFGHAN BORDER, MEETS PRESS

OW081820 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 8 Oct 81

[By Alain Faudeux]

[Text] Torkhan, Pakistan, 8 Oct (AFP) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq shook hands today with Afghan soldiers guarding the frontier at this Khyber pass post.

Mrs. Thatcher remarked that being the eve of the Moslem holiday of 'Id, today must be a truce day, adding to Gen. Ziaul that they had better depart while the Afghans were still "cheerful."

Crowded by photographers and onlookers, Mrs. Thatcher and Gen. Ziaul probably stepped on to Afghan soil, as there is not frontier barrier.

The 10 Afghan frontier guards looked relaxed and showed no surprise when Gen. Ziaul first went up to them.

Later an Afghan resistance fighter proffered Mrs. Thatcher a captured Soviet Kalashnikov automatic rifle, which Mrs. Thatcher touched cautiously but did not take hold of.

Afterward, Mrs. Thatcher, who arrived in Pakistan earlier today on a brief visit, was flown back to Islamabad where she reiterated at a press conference Britain's support for Pakistan in the context of the Afghan crisis.

Mrs. Thatcher's visit, the first by a Western head of government since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, forms part of continuing Anglo-Pakistani consultations for a political solution to the Afghan crisis.

She admitted at the press conference that efforts to date to organise negotiations on the Afghan crisis had led nowhere and no new proposals were being formulated.

She added there was no miracle solution to the crisis, but the only possible outcome of the crisis had to be the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Concerning Pakistan's efforts to modernise its weaponry and the agreement that has been concluded for 3,200 million dollars in U.S. economic and military aid, Mrs. Thatcher said that every country has the right to defend itself and acquire arms for this purpose, as since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan Pakistan had become a "front line state."

She said the just-ended Melbourne Commonwealth conference had not ruled on the request for Pakistan's readmission to the Commonwealth, nor had there been any behind-the-scenes discussions on the request.

Expressing constant identity of views with Pakistan on problems linked to the Afghan crisis and the reception of Afghan refugees, Mrs. Thatcher added she was certain Pakistan wanted good relations with India. Among other problems she discussed with President Ziaul was the situation in Egypt after the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat.

She said the stability of Egypt-Israel relations must be safeguarded, Sinai must be returned in April 1982, and the rights of Israel to secure frontiers and of the Palestinians to self-determination must be promoted.

HAQ, THATCHER ADDRESS ISLAMABAD BANQUET

BK090736 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher have expressed complete identity of views on the Afghanistan issue and said there is an urgent need for its political solution. Speaking at a banquet given in honor of the British prime minister at Aiwane Sadar in Islamabad, the president made a wide-ranging survey of the international scene and events and laid special emphasis on the Afghanistan issue.

He said Pakistan wants a speedy and just solution of the Afghanistan problem not only because it has to bear the burden of 2.4 million refugees, but because the presence of foreign troops endangers the security and sovereignty of Pakistan. The president said that the Afghanistan crisis is so grave and crucial that our efforts will have to be increased for its speedy end, otherwise not only regional peace but world peace also will be threatened. He said if any country is given unrestricted freedom to flout recognized principles of international behavior then the survival of small countries will be in difficulty. If such a situation is [words indistinct] the future of mankind faces dark and unsecured prospects. He said it is our duty to save mankind from this grave threat.

He said Pakistan will support all positive steps including the efforts of the UN secretary general for a just solution of the Afghanistan issue.

The president also stressed the need for an early end to the tragic Iran-Iraq war. He endorsed the proposal of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd on the Palestine problem.

About relations with India, he said Pakistan wants to usher in a new era of friendship and cooperation with India. During last 4 years we have achieved some success in this connection. He said there has been some progress as well in the process of normalization of bilateral relations between the two countries. However, he said, some events recently have slightly hurt this country.

The president said while Pakistan recognizes the right of other countries to buy defense equipment for safeguarding their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to enter into agreements with superpowers, Pakistan also considers itself entitled to take necessary steps for its security and defense.

The president said Pakistan gives great importance to its bilateral relations with Britain.

British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher in her address said that what has happened in Afghanistan is not a local issue but a global event with global implications. She said East-West relations cannot be normalized without the settlement of the Afghanistan problem. She said Britain and all 10 members of the EEC support Pakistan in overcoming the large problems faced by it. She said we admire and support the steadfastness shown by Pakistan in solving the Afghanistan crisis on the basis of the four principles adopted by the Islamic conference. The principles are: the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan; restoration of its nonaligned status; return of the Afghan refugees with honor and dignity and right of Afghan people to choose peacefully their form of government.

The British prime minister said her country fully respects the nonaligned status of Pakistan and desires no other type of relations that would affect its nonaligned status. She said both countries desire, as confirmed during our talks, that we continue our close and friendly relations. She said Britain will keep in mind the needs, desires and problems of Pakistan and will continue to give it all possible assistance in its present difficult situation. Mrs. Thatcher said it is Britain's desire and effort to see that Pakistan is freed from the stress caused by the current international situation so that it can pay full attention to the task of its people's progress and prosperity.

HAQ 'SHOCKED AND GRIEVED' BY AS-SADAT'S DEATH

BK071027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed deep shock and grief over the tragic demise of President as-Sadat of Egypt in Cairo last night. In a condolence message to acting President Sufi Abu Talib of Egypt, the president said: With his passing away, Egypt has lost a remarkable leader who devoted his entire life to the service of his country.

The president said he will be particularly remembered for having destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the Zionist entity in the Ramadan war. The president also conveyed his condolences to Madam as-Sadat and other members of the bereaved family.

SYRIA, LIBYA CONTACTED ON DISTRESSED NATIONALS

BK070455 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Associated Press of Pakistan quoting official sources has reported that the Foreign Office has contacted Syrian authorities and the Pakistani Mission in Damascus about 100 Pakistanis who were employed as security guards in Libya and now allegedly have reached Syria in a distressed condition. The Foreign Office has also contacted the Libyan Government following reports that Pakistani nationals are facing troubles in Libya. Pakistan has also contacted Libyan authorities in connection with the visit of a high level delegation headed by the federal minister of labour to Libya to discuss this issue. The Libyan authorities' response is awaited.

DAWN EDITORIAL: 'NO-WAR PACT: INDIA'S REACTION'

GF061430 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Oct 81 p 9

[A.T. Chaudhri article: "No-War Pact: India's Reaction"]

[Text] Taking an objective view of Pakistan's recent offer to India to enter into "immediate consultations" for exchanging mutual guarantees of "non-aggression and non-use of force" and New Delhi's reluctance to grasp this offer, the impression is difficult to avoid that the two countries have almost reversed their roles in the past quarter century.

Elaborating this offer at the United Nations last week, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi regretted that the international community has not taken due note of this step of "major significance", which is designed to ally Indian "fears" about Pakistan's modest acquisition of American arms. Coupled with Islamabad's earlier proposal for mutual arms reduction in keeping with the security needs and geopolitical compulsions of Pakistan and India, the offer to negotiate the terms of non-aggression is a rare example in history of a weaker state imploring a mighty neighbor -- which is in possession of a disputed territory and is in strategic alliance with super-power -- to hammer out a formula of mutual disarmament.

Pakistan is taking an obvious risk in trying to strike a modus vivendi with India, for the proposed formula may not have an element of equity. In the final analysis it may increase the imbalance against Pakistan. At present, India has a ratio of 5:1 over Pakistan. Even if some divisions are reduced, many factors -- manpower, industrial advancement, vastness of resources, nuclear technology, defense outlay and potential of armament production, to name a few -- will have to be taken into account to calculate a balanced reduction. Apart from the arithmetic of freezing the balance of forces, an important question would be the implementation of a bilateral agreement which cannot be done except under some multilateral aegis.

That in spite of all such risks attendant on the path of a sub-continental agreement -- and India is no respecter of international agreements, as its past record bears out -- Pakistan has opted for mutual arms reduction and talks on a guarantees of non-aggression clearly shows that this country is prepared to go to any length to ensure a strategic balance in this troubled region. In fact by its new moves Pakistan has done its best to generate a climate of mutual trust and confidence and ease tensions which have vitiated the regional security environment.

What's the reaction of Indian strategists to Pakistan's offer of a non-aggression pact, which theoretically goes farther than a no-war pact? The reaction is: (A) Indifference on the part of the Indian policy-makers, (B) warm reception by leaders of public opinion who are out of power; and cynical, rather hostile approach by a cross-section of the media.

It is worth noting that while the Indian president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, recently deemed it expedient to express concern over "arms build-up across the border" and exhorted the air force and armed forces to keep vigil round the clock, the president of Congress (J) urged the center to immediately accept the Pakistan offer of a no-war pact. To him the delay in its acceptance is "incomprehensible," for it is in the interest of both India and Pakistan to divert their meagre resources from buying expensive arms towards fighting their common enemy, poverty.

In sharp contrast to this runs a recent editorial note in the "TIMES OF INDIA", which says: "It is no mere coincidence that the offer of a dialogue (on non-aggression and non-use of force) has come precisely at a time when the U.S.-Pakistan arms deal is being taken up for approval by the U.S. Congress, where there is considerable opposition to it, especially in the Democrat-dominated House of Representatives. No wonder Mrs Gandhi advised Parliament only the other day to look at all Pakistani proposals sympathetically, but "to avoid being caught in a trap."

The question is: What trap? Did not Pandit Nehru propose to Liaquat Ali Khan, way back in December, 1949, to make a joint declaration condemning resort to war to settle Indo-Pakistan disputes? Was not this offer repeated by India in the mid-fifties, when Mr Mohammed Ali Bogra was the prime minister? Again, was it not reiterated in 1963, when a curtain fell on the fifth and final round of the Kashmir talkathon between the two countries? Lastly, was it not dangled before Pakistan after the 1965 conflict when the Tashkent agreement was signed? If the proposal of banish resort to force from this region was good enough in the fifties and sixties -- when the Kashmir dispute was more alive -- why has it become merely a "peace stunt" in the eighties?

Perhaps it suits India to perpetuate the present unjust military imbalance in the sub-continent and not to enter into any settlement which may prove to be advantageous to Pakistan. India has plans to inflate its arsenals with Soviet MiG 27s, British Jaguars, French Mirages and West German IRBMs and turn itself into a garrison state pursuing the Bismarckian doctrine of "blood and Iran". In its hectic arms build-up, India is getting 75 percent of its military hardware -- fighter-bombers, tanks, submarines, missile boats and what not -- from the Soviet Union. And that at one-fifth of the price which Pakistan has to pay for Western arms.

Then, as a military giant -- No. 4 in the world -- India nurses the illusion of securing Pakistan's subservience and establishing its hegemony over this region. That would serve as a stimulus to the demoralized people of India and arrest, temporarily at least, the current schisms in the Indian polity which pose a threat to those in power.

So, Pakistan's pleas for arms reduction or renunciation of war must be decried as wordy rituals meant to beguile world opinion. The fact is that it is India, not Pakistan, who is beguiling world opinion. Right now, the Indian forces are so deployed as to threaten Azad Kashmir and assume an attacking posture along Pakistan's frontier within 7 days. A relentless war psychosis is being created by ranting and raving against this country day in and day out.

Yet, Foreign Minister Narasima Rao told the UN General Assembly the other day that New Delhi's relations with neighbors are based on "sovereign equality, a recognition of mutuality of interests and mutuality of perceptions." If that is so, how is it that the Indian prime minister has not so far forgiven her foreign minister for conceding, during his last visit to Islamabad, Pakistan's sovereign right to buy arms for defense and for agreeing to consult this country on arms build-up?

In view of the double-think and double-talk of the Indian leaders, Pakistan will do well not to lower its guard. It is one thing to present an olive branch to India and give a tangible demonstration of good neighborliness by rescuing a hijacked Indian Boeing in record time. But it is quite another to overlook the situation on the ground. If India continues to spurn Pakistan's peace overtures, it is idle to nurse vague hopes of improvement in bilateral relations.

A former prime minister of France had once observed that since the last quarter of the 19th century, the foreign policy of his country had been "continuously dominated by one main preoccupation, that of ensuring her security and independence from her neighbor, Germany." Today Pakistan finds itself in the same position vis-a-vis its problem-neighbor India. Unfortunately, we may have to live with this problem for a long time.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

LD071134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the crusher of the oppressors. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its congratulations and condolences to the Egyptian nation (?and to all the world's oppressed on the demise of As-Sadat), [words indistinct] (?that traitor to Islam, Palestine and the Arabs), that constant friend of U.S. imperialism and Israel, (?the usurper). [passage indistinct]

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Tehran Turkish Commentary

GF081236 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Adoptive Father of Cyrus the 30th Has Departed to the Side of the Shah"]

[Excerpts] Those who overthrew King Faruq made many promises to the Egyptian people in the beginning. They even promised the Egyptian Muslims an Islamic order. Col 'Abd an-Nasir figured prominently among those who made these promises and [words indistinct] and 'Abd an-Nasir would strengthen his regime by threatening the Muslim brothers and leaving many of them to rot in the dungeons. These fanatic Muslims were preventing them from establishing complete hegemony.

Those who tried to predict who would replace 'Abd an-Nasir in the immediate aftermath of his death were proven wrong. Some said it would be Zakariya Muhyi ad-Din. Others insisted on 'Ali Sabri. Even the Soviet leaders, who went to Egypt to attend 'Abd an-Nasir's funeral, preferred to come in touch with these candidates instead of As-Sadat, not giving the latter any chance in succeeding 'Abd an-Nasir. However, the man who would replace 'Abd an-Nasir until the election of the real president was to be As-Sadat, the deputy and silent and loyal follower of 'Abd an-Nasir. Nevertheless, contrary to all predictions, As-Sadat became ruler of Egypt and after a short while [words indistinct].

Then came the 1973 war. As-Sadat launched a sudden assault against Israel, (?which was forced to retreat). As-Sadat agreed to a cease-fire following a threat by Israel that it would use its nuclear weapons -- a development that resulted in intervention by the United States. Immediately after this development, As-Sadat ousted the Soviets from Egypt and called in U.S. imperialism to fill the vacuum. The superiority he achieved over Israel added to As-Sadat's popularity. However, he used his power to wrest Egypt from the hands of the Soviets and surrender it to the United States.

Toward the end of 1977, As-Sadat announced a decision that surprised the Arab people and the rest of the world. He was to go to Israel. This was met with strong reaction from the Muslim people, but As-Sadat believed that by performing prayers in the Al-Aqsa mosque he would succeed in appeasing the Muslims. He put his decision into effect and went to Israel. This was followed by Begin's visit to Egypt. Suddenly, Egypt became the second castle of the United States in the eastern Mediterranean and among Muslim countries. The United States was the saviour. It was civilized and it was the leader of the free world. Opposing the United States was impossible. The United States was a very high-ranking patron who deserved to be served.

During and after the Iranian Islamic Revolution, As-Sadat strongly (?assailed) the Iranian Muslims and [passage indistinct].

We also observed As-Sadat extending a warm and friendly hand to the shah. Later, the shah went to the United States. He returned to Egypt after his former patrons told him: We like you, but U.S. interests are more important.

He died in Egypt. As-Sadat continued to protect the shah's family, and about a year ago he crowned the shah's son Reza as Cyrus the 30th [title as heard]. Reza had thus acceded to the 2,500-year-old illusionary throne of the Persian empire -- a throne which has been destroyed and removed. [Words indistinct] and he controlled it from As-Sadat's palace. However, the wealth his father smuggled out of Iran to European and American banks would be enough for them for many generations to come. As-Sadat announced that he was the adoptive father of Reza Pahlavi, who would be known as Cyrus the 30th, emperor of the Persian empire. While As-Sadat would restore the pharaonic order on the banks of the Nile, his adoptive son would endeavor to overthrow the Islamic regime in Iran and restore the imperial order of the Persian empire. This is one of the reasons for As-Sadat's great enmity toward the Iranian Islamic Revolution. That is why As-Sadat rejoiced by jumping into the air when Kaffir Saddam attacked Iran. This is why he said: The United States will never find another opportunity like this. All Egyptian air and seaports are at the disposal of the United States in the event of an American intervention in Iran.

Although he accused Saddam of competing with him for leadership of the Arab world, As-Sadat's view about Imam Khomeyni was follows: Who is this primitive man known as Khomeyni? He is insane. Only an insane person would think enforcing primitive laws that existed 15 centuries ago.

There was no doubt about As-Sadat's power 2 months ago when the Muslims began their struggle. (?He launched his might) against the Muslims. He imprisoned tens of thousands of them. He must have realized that his oppressiveness was contrary to the so-called civilized ways of the West, because he went onto ask for forgiveness from the United States, saying: Please show understanding toward me. These fanatics have to be crushed. Today, about 15 to 20 million people have [words indistinct] for Khomeyni in Egypt. We cannot surrender this country to these elements who have deviated from the right path.

Meanwhile, the Muslims were chanting Allah-o Akbar in every place -- from the corners of their homes to their cells in the dungeons. Today, however, together with [words indistinct] he departed from this world in a most horrible way to join the shah after becoming the target of the gun of a tank saluting him during the parade held to mark the anniversary of the 1973 Ramadan war -- that is to say the war that forced Israel to [words indistinct]. The move was on behalf of the second free officers organization.

The question is whether to rejoice or to feel grief over death. The death of someone who has worked and lived for righteousness is an occasion for rejoicing. However, the death of someone who has been on the side of evil should be dealt with in silence. If good and evil had disappeared from the earth through the death of people, there would have been no good or evil by now. Therefore, we hope and pray that with the removal of a cruel individual the Egyptian Muslims will never relax their determined but unfortunate struggle that does not deviate from the Islamic way and that they will not think that the task has been accomplished. The great task may still lie ahead. They must not miss their target and relax their struggle by giving credit to a deviated individual who replaces As-Sadat. It must be understood that cruelty [words indistinct] and the cruel will never remain unpunished as long as Muslims realize that they are expected not only to oppose cruelty alone but also to work to see that justice is done.

Tehran International Remarks

GF080923 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] With the five bullets that penetrated the body of Egypt's pharaoh, the Egyptian people have traversed from the As-Sadat phase to the post As-Sadat phase. This transition was anticipated and its occurrence was expected periodically. What are the milestones of the As-Sadat era and what kind of phase will the post As-Sadat period be? This is what all observers are asking. As-Sadat's name is synonymous with suppression, deprivation, subordination, backwardness, jails and persecution. His name has become the symbol for all evils. He disregarded the aspirations of the Egyptian people when he laid Egypt wide open to the infidel invaders. He flouted all values and morals when he shook hands with the enemy of the Arab and Islamic nations and when he went to the occupied territory to embrace the enemy that had killed children, bereaved the women and orphaned youngsters.

The people have not lost patience and have decided to revolt against their long silence. They have effected their great uprising, which stemmed from the mosques and from the throats of Egypt's free men such as 'Abd al-Hamid Kushk and 'Umar at-Tilmisani. The uprising was finally complemented by the brave action during the military parade where the pharaoh fell to the ground struggling in his own blood -- the blood that boiled with colonialism and subordination until the very last moment. As-Sadat spent several hours flexing his muscles before the deprived people; before the hundreds who are detained in jails and before the thundering Islamic opposition. Standing on the dias, he continued to smile at the parade of planes, tanks, missiles and artillery bestowed on him by colonialism. However, the smile disappeared when the people decided to get rid of their tyrant. As-Sadat did not expect that the force he had assembled to frighten the opposition would force him to the ground. He did not imagine that the arrows he had intended for the throats of his enemies would be returned to his own throat. He forgot what had happened to the buried shah who was ultimately killed by his own arrogance.

History has recorded with pride and appreciation this brave action by Egypt's heroic army and the entire Egyptian people who decided to confront the regime that is wallowing in agency and backwardness. The entire Egyptian people have now made the transition to the post As-Sadat era, putting behind them backwardness, decadence and subordination. What will happen next? As soon as news of As-Sadat's death reached the United States, the Pentagon placed U.S. forces in the Mediterranean and Middle East waters on alert. In Egypt, As-Sadat's gang has raced to fill the various ranks in order to deprive the people of the opportunity to continue their great and eternal action. It seems that the U.S. effort to maintain As-Sadat's policies in Egypt is a priority for the White House and all European capitals.

While As-Sadat the man has gone, As-Sadat the spirit has remained in the gang that wants to once again oppress the Egyptian people today. As-Sadat the man with his pipe, French clothing and American necktie is gone. However, he remains in spirit through Husni Mubarak, Sufi Abu Talib and the rest of the U.S.-Egyptian network. Will the Egyptian people allow this great moment to pass in vain and allow As-Sadat to return in spirit to once again rule Egypt, to extend his hands to the Zionist and U.S. enemies and to throw the Egyptian people into horrible prisons? These hours represent a critical time in Egypt's history during which its destiny will be decided; these hours which the enemies of Egypt have promptly changed into a state of emergency against the Egyptian people. What is the sense of Sufi Abu Talib's declaration of the state of emergency? Does that mean he is trying to pass safely through this crucial moment?

The great moment of As-Sadat's death has changed the structure of Egypt. During As-Sadat's reign the struggle was dictatorial power as represented by As-Sadat himself. However now that has gone matters have returned to the people. The people have once again returned to power and the Egyptian authorities are once again as weak as they were during King Faruq's reign.

Take the initiative, oh people of bravery. The conspiracy is great, wide and more extensive than you can imagine; however, it will tumble down with the first solid blow of the people. Let us foil all conspiracies, oh people of Egypt; you, the people who tasted all kinds of suffering during As-Sadat's reign. Today's situation, oh people of Al-Banna [founder of the Muslim Brotherhood] and Sayyid Qutb [a Muslim Brotherhood theoretician], is more or less similar to our people's situation when the shah fled under the fatal blows of our people. That was the actual beginning at the moment the enemy of the people fled. The people then realized their creative ability and went violently on with their great rebellion until they overthrew the 2500-year rule in a few days.

The path of the revolution is one. It does not differ from one place to another. The path that our people have passed along constitutes a living example for the brave Egyptian people. With persistence based on principles, a continuous revolutionary outpouring and faithfulness to the brave Muslim Egyptian martyr's blood, victory will be achieved, conspiracies will be crushed, and As-Sadat's presence and lackeys will be cast upon the trash pile of history.

REGIONAL RADIO REACTION TO AS-SADAT DEATH 8 OCT

GF081839 [Editorial Report] In their 8 October newscasts, Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian at 1330 GMT, Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian at 1430 GMT and Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian at 1500 GMT were not heard to carry any reports or commentaries on As-Sadat's assassination.

Tehran International Service in Urdu at 1415 GMT on 8 October made several references to the situation in Egypt. These included: a report on the clampdown on activities for 40 days in the name of mourning for As-Sadat; report on Mubarak assuming office as prime minister and his appointment as a presidential candidate; General Shadhli's opposition to emergency measures; review of various Arabic newspapers and Arabic news agencies praising the assassination of As-Sadat and forecasting the demise of the present Egyptian Government.

Zahedan International Service in Urdu at 1530 GMT on 8 October carried two reports related to As-Sadat's assassination. The first report states that "after the death of the pharaoh of Egypt," the government has declared a 1-year emergency and strict security measures. It goes on to state that "Egyptian Muslims will continue their Muslim movement." The second report concerns UN flags being flown at half mast in memory of As-Sadat.

In its 8 October newscasts, Tehran International Service in Arabic continued to quote news agency reports on developments in Egypt without commenting on them or on yesterday's events. At 0900 GMT, the radio quoted AP as saying that Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Beijing, has said: "The world has witnessed the fall of one of Camp David's pillars." In its 1730 GMT newscast, the radio also quoted AP as saying that Egyptian journalist Al-Bindari, who is in exile in Rome, has said that a coup will soon take place in Egypt. The radio also reported on riots in the southern Egyptian town of Asyut. Quoting an AP report, the radio said that clashes between police and Muslims in Asyut broke out early this morning. The radio noted that under the pretext of mourning As-Sadat, the Egyptian Government has banned religious gatherings for the next 40 days. Then quoting AFP, the radio said that several armed groups attacked strategic points in the southern Egyptian town of Asyut today and that one of the groups was able to occupy police headquarters for several hours.

MATERIALS ON INTERNAL SITUATION, ARRESTS

Recent Arrests

GF081700 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The Khuzestan Central Islamic Revolution Committee has announced that -- with the cooperation of the 36-million-strong intelligence organization and the efforts of the Komiteh's brother guards -- the following activities have been carried out during the past week:

Three active members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization were arrested in Ahvaz. They are Jom'e Laveyni, Yusof Astoroki and 'Ali Reza Sadeqi. They are guilty of participating in activities carried out by communal houses, possessing arms and explosives and participating in unsuccessful assassinations.

A communal house belonging to the American organization Peykar was discovered in Ahvaz. Jamshid Khayyati-Divari has been arrested in connection with this, and a large quantity of arms and important documents have been confiscated.

A member of the hypocrite organization named Maryam Qodsim'ab has been arrested. He is guilty of assassinating Kazem (Kho'eyzavi), a brother member of the Mobilization Department, who was killed with a Kalashnikov in Nehzatabad toward the end of August. Qodsim'ab is also guilty of participating in activities carried out by communal houses, of being in charge of the women in the organization and of throwing Molotov cocktails at a shop belonging to Hezbollahis.

All of these persons were taken to the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor's office following a review of their files.

Vehicle Discovered

GF081725 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The persons who fired at the minibus in Shiraz that was carrying brother revolution guards have been identified. Their vehicle has also been found.

According to a report by the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, investigators have found the Toyota that a number of armed individuals were driving when they fired at a minibus carrying brother guards. According to the report, 1 heavy machinegun, 2 G-3 guns, 4 ammunition magazines and 2,000 rounds of ammunition were discovered inside the vehicle.

In the assassination attempt by the hypocrites yesterday, three brother guards were killed and another three were wounded. According to a report by the Fars Police Department, the Toyota jeep was recognized by District Eight police personnel and delivered to the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guard Corps.

Terrorists, Weapons Seized

LD082042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Statement issued by Revolution Guards Corps Headquarters in Tehran on past 2 days' operations against internal counterrevolutionaries and Mojahedin-e Khalq -- date not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the discovery of a hideout in Zanjan by the revolution guards corps, one G-3 weapon, a certain quantity of dynamite and explosives and 300 rounds of ammunition were seized. In Gorgan, three hypocrites and two pro-American Peykar minigroup terrorists were captured after a shoot-out. Also, 15 active supporters of the reactionary hypocrites minigroup were captured by the revolution guards corps in Lahijan, Rud Sar, Babol Sar and Astaneh-e Ashrafiyeh. Moreover, following the arrest of several hypocrite terrorists in Qayen Shahr, one hideout was discovered in the town from which one Uzi submachinegun, two sidearms and several magazines were seized. In Ezna three hideouts were discovered and two sidearms, 100 rounds of ammunition, a certain quantity of narcotics and leaflets belonging to the hypocrites and the minority faction of the Feda'iyen were captured.

26 Executed in Esfahan

LD081150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, 26 active members of the hypocrites organization have been sentenced to death by the Esfahan Islamic Revolution Court. They were charged with armed uprising against the Islamic Republic of Iran, armed demonstrations in urban areas, assassinations, beating defenseless people, membership in "team houses," throwing serahi [homemade grenades], and Molotov cocktails, and setting fire to vehicles and buildings belonging to organs of the state. They were declared to be rebels against Islam and wagers of war against God. The sentence was carried out yesterday.

Regime Opponents Arrested

LD082240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Thanks to the cooperation of the 36-million strong intelligence organization and the efforts of the brother guards, during the past few days 29 members of the hypocrites organization, Peykar and monarchist minigroups have been arrested. Two G-3 rifles, an Uzi machinegun, six sidearms, a hunting rifle, an automatic rifle, 500 cartridges and some explosives were seized from the arrested individuals.

During the same period, eight safehouses of the minigroups waging war against God were also discovered.

Guards Arrest Oppositionists

LD081856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit report, the following statement was issued by the Revolution Guards Corps Headquarters in connection with the operations launched by our revolution guards brothers against internal counterrevolutionaries:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The following are some of the operations carried out by our brothers in the revolution guards corps against the internal counterrevolutionaries: In the course of a series of successful operations yesterday, which began in the morning and continued until 2130, the self-sacrificing members of the revolution guards corps flushed out the proimperialist counterrevolutionaries from Owraman District and villages of Benvar, (Tamala), Khiav and Rud Bar. As a result of these successful operations, 180 members of illegal armed groups surrendered to the revolution guards corps.

During another clash in the same area, nearly 70 armed people affiliated with the Rastgari group were surrounded by the revolution guards corps and more than 20 of them were killed, with many more wounded; some of them managed to escape.

During the past week, at least 177 members of counterrevolutionary grouplets surrendered to the Marivan Corps of Revolution Guards. Moreover, more than 115 weapons were handed in to the revolution guards by 116 members of the heretical Komeleh [leftist Kurdish party] grouplet who surrendered yesterday and today.

OPPOSITIONISTS PURGED IN MARIVAN

LD081920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Summary] Through the efforts of the combatants of Islam, the region of (Uraman-e Tar), part of the (Uramanat) district of Marivan, was captured and was cleansed of the filthy existence of counterrevolutionary elements. In this connection, our colleague in Sanadaj from the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran has sent a report to which we draw your attention.

Combatants of Islam once again captured another base of the illegal armed elements in the vicinity of Marivan. The region of (Uraman-e Tar) has been under the control of the mercenary elements of Rozvari for 2 and 1/2 years. Following the collapse of the counterrevolutionary bases in Marivan, such as in Dezhleh and (Kapeh), this region was besieged by the forces of Islam and the link between the Rozvari party and Iraq was cut off. The cordon was gradually tightened and combatants of the revolution blocked all supply and access routes of the Rozvari mercenaries. After the capture of Bukan, warriors of the revolution launched an offensive and were able to mop-up the Uramani region from the filth of Ba'thist agents and devotees of the United States.

During these successful operations, which began yesterday morning, around 70 remaining members of the agent Rozvari party clashed with the warriors of Islam. As a result 20 of them were killed and a large number were wounded.

Also during these operations four brother guards and soldiers, who had been imprisoned by the counterrevolutionary armed elements, were freed and joined their comrades in arms. Around 130 armed individuals also surrendered themselves to the combatants of the revolution in Marivan and handed in their arms. Therefore, during the past 5 days a total of 164 armed members of the defunct Rozvari party have presented themselves to the corps of Islam in Marivan.

JOINT STAFF COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 662

LD081736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Communique No 662 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Part of the operations on battlefronts of the right against wrong during the past 24 hours are brought to the attention of the steadfast and resistant Islamic nation of Iran as follows:

Fire from our powerful forces in the war regions destroyed 1 assembly point, several trenches containing mortar launchers, 1 loader, 1 commanding jeep, 10 squad trenches and several antiaircraft guns belonging to the enemy. Several personnel from Saddam's forces were killed.

One combative group comprised of self-sacrificing personnel of the armed forces and the guards corps bravely penetrated the city of Sayyid Sadeq inside Iraqi territory and inflicted heavy losses on the agent enemy. They destroyed one commanding jeep and one loader while returning to base.

Forces of the army of Islam silenced the misled enemy's fire in the region of Kani-Sakht in Iraq. They destroyed 10 squad trenches and several antiaircraft guns and killed more than 19 Saddamists. Our forces also wounded 15 enemy personnel.

In the region of Shur-e Shirin, our brave combatants opened light and heavy weapon fire on positions and equipment belonging to Saddam's forces. While silencing enemy fire, they destroyed two mortar launchers and damaged several of the Saddamist's trenches.

Sporadic exchanges of fire on the banks of the Arvand-Rud [Shatt al-'Arab] continue, with our forces having fire superiority. On all of the resistant fronts of Dezful, Mahshar and Abadan, the warriors of the corps of Islam have used their artillery, light and heavy weapons to block all of the cowardly enemy's movements. In addition, our forces seize every suitable opportunity to continue their advance.

Several Iraqi planes violated airspace over Ilam, Ahvaz and Abadan. However, timely firing of antiaircraft batteries of the forces of Islam forced them to flee.